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OASL Antibody
Catalog # ASC11792

Specification

OASL Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IF, ICC, E**
Primary Accession	Q15646
Other Accession	NP_003724, 11321577
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Isotype	**IgG**
Calculated MW	**Predicted: 57 kDa** **Observed: 65 kDa KDa**
Application Notes	**OASL antibody can be used for detection of OASL by Western blot at 1 - 2 µg/ml. Antibody can also be used for Immunocytochemistry at 2.5 µg/mL. For Immunoflorescence start at 20 µg/mL.**

OASL Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID **8638**

Target/Specificity
OASL; OASL antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive.

Reconstitution & Storage
OASL antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year.

Precautions
OASL Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

OASL Antibody - Protein Information

Name OASL

Synonyms TRIP14

Function
Does not have 2'-5'-OAS activity, but can bind double- stranded RNA. Displays antiviral activity against encephalomyocarditis virus (EMCV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) via an alternative antiviral pathway independent of RNase L.

Cellular Location
[Isoform p56]: Nucleus, nucleolus. Cytoplasm.

Tissue Location

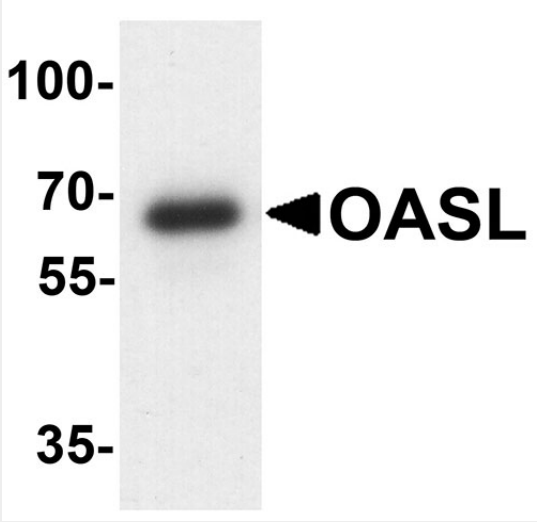
Expressed in most tissues, with the highest levels in primary blood Leukocytes and other hematopoietic system tissues, colon, stomach and to some extent in testis

OASL Antibody - Protocols

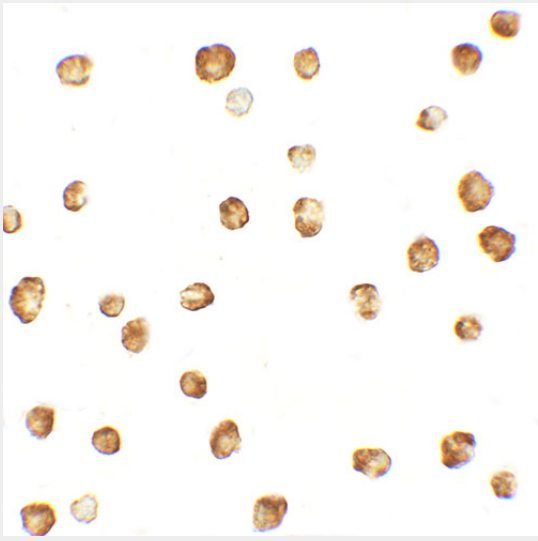
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

OASL Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of OASL in mouse bladder tissue lysate with OASL antibody at 1 µg/ml.



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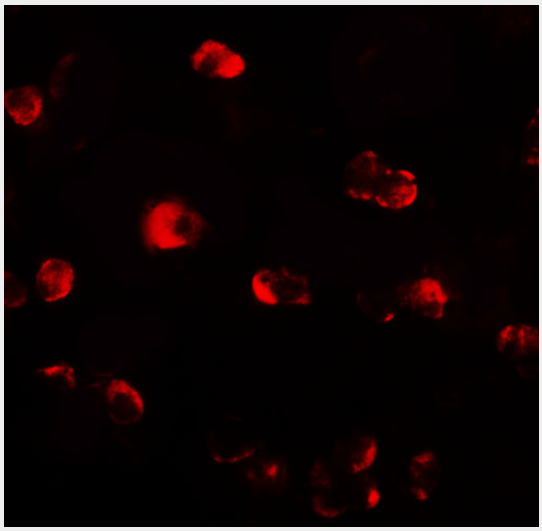
Immunocytochemistry of OASL1 in HepG2 cells with OASL1 antibody at 2.5 µg/mL.



Immunofluorescence of OASL1 in HepG2 cells with OASL1 antibody at 20 µg/mL.

OASL Antibody - Background

OASL (2'-5'-oligoadenylate synthetase-like), also known as p59OASL or TRIP14 (thyroid receptor-interacting protein 14), is a 514 amino acid protein that exists as two alternatively spliced isoforms, designated p56 and p30, and contains two ubiquitin-like domains (1). It is widely expressed in a variety of tissues and interacts with the ligand binding domain of the thyroid receptor (TR) and is able to bind double-stranded RNA and DNA, possibly playing a role in RNA degradation and the overall inhibition of protein synthesis (2-3). Methyl CpG-binding protein 1 (MBD1), which functions as a transcriptional repressor, was identified as a strong p59 OASL interactor (4).

OASL Antibody - References

Rebouillat D, Marie I, and Hovanessian AG. Molecular cloning and characterization of two related and interferon-induced 56 kDa and 30 kDa proteins highly similar to 2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetase. Eur. J. Biochem. 1998; 257:319-30.
Hartmann R, Olsen HS, Widder S, et al. p59OASL, a 2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetase like protein: a novel human gene related to the 2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetase family. Nucleic Acids Res. 1998; 26:4121-8.
Hovnanian A, Rebouillat D, Levy ER, et al. The human 2',5'-oligoadenylate synthetaselike gene (OASL) encoding the interferon-induced 56 kDa protein maps to chromosome 12q24.2 in the proximity of the 2',5'-OAS locus. Genomics 1999; 56:362-3.
Andersen JB, Strandbygård DJ, Hartmann R, et al. Interaction between the 2'-5' oligoadenylate synthetase-like protein p59 OASL and the transcriptional repressor methyl CpG-binding protein 1. Eur. J. Biochem. 2004; 271:628-36.